THE

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN SOCIETY

FOR

Colonizing the Free People of Colour

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV.
HISTORICAL
COLLECTION,
LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON CITY.

1825.

JAMES C. DUNN, PRINTER; BRIDGE-STREET, GEORGETOWN.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, was held in the Supreme Court Room, in the Capitol, Washington City, on the 19th of February.

The audience was highly respectable, and the number present, unusually great. The attendance of the venerable Lafayette and several of the Judges of the Supreme Court, afforded high gratification.

Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Esq. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institution, took the chair; when the Annual Report was read by Mr. Gurley.

Robert Field Stockton, Esq. then rose, and after presenting the Society with a copy of the Constitution of the New Jersey Auxiliary Society, together with a series of Resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors, addressed the meeting in an appropriate and eloquent manner.

G. W. P. Custis, Esq. then offered, and supported by some very energetic and interesting remarks, the following resolution; which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That General Lafayette be appointed a perpetual Vice President of this Society.

When this resolution was read, the General expressed in a few words, the gratification he felt when invited to attend the Eighth Anniversary

Meeting of this Society; towards which he had ever felt the highest respect and affection. He would candidly say, that to be chosen a Member of the Society, would give him great pleasure, and be very consonant to the principles of all his life.

On motion of General Walter Jones,

Resolved unanimously, That this Society are deeply penetrated with regret, for the loss they have been called to sustain in the recent death of one of their Vice Presidents, General Robert Goodloe Harper; and that his distinguished worth, and especially his zeal and ability in the defence and promotion of the objects of this Institution, shall be held in affectionate and perpetual remembrance.

Mr. Gurley then addressed the meeting, and offered a resolution, which he withdrew at the particular request of one of the Managers.

The following resolutions were then offered, and adopted without objection.—

By the Rev. Dr. Laurie,

Resolved, That this Society acknowledge with gratitude the important aid it has received from various auxiliary Institutions.

By Charles Carter Lee, Esq.

Resolved, That this Society entertain a grateful sense of the zeal and fidelity with which the Managers have discharged their duties during the past year.

The following Gentlemen were then elected Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

OFFICERS.

Hon. Bushrod Washington, President.

Honorary Vice Presidents.

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky,
Hon Wm. Phillips, of Massachusetts,
Hon. Henry Rutgers, of New York,
Hon. E. Howard, of Maryland,
Hon. John C. Herbert, of Maryland,
Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston,
Hon. Isaac McKim, of Maryland,
General Lafayette,
Hon. John Marshall, of Virginia,
Gen. John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia,
Gen. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia,
Robert Ralston, Esq. of Pennsylvania,
Right Rev. Bishop White,
Jeremiah Day, D. D. Yale College,
General John Mason, District of Columbia,
Samuel Bayard, Esq. New Jersey,
Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Esq. Virginia.

Managers.

Francis S. Key, Esq.	Rev. Dr. W. H. Wilmer,
Walter Jones, Esq.	Rev. John N. Campbell,
Rev. Dr. James Laurie,	Joseph Gales, Jun. Esq.
Rev. Wm. Hawley,	Wm. Thornton, Esq.
Rev. S. B. Balch,	Col. Henry Ashton,
Rev. O. B. Brown,	Dr. Thomas Henderson.

E. B. Caldwell, Esq. Secretary,

John Underwood, Recorder,
Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer,
Rev. Ralph R. Gurley.

REPORT.

To persevere in a good cause, is the dictate of wisdom. The comprehensive and determined mind yields not to ordinary opposition; its march is onward, though enemies assail it and obstacles are thrown in its way: for it has learnt from history and experience, that almost every illustrious enterprize which the world has seen, has been consummated by mighty, unremitted, and protracted effort—by a strength of purpose which only death could conquer. The greatest benefactors of mankind, having adopted their plans under the sanction of conscience, having demonstrated to themselves their practicability, have suffered no conference with the selfish, the cold, or the wavering, to hinder them in the commencement or the progress of their work.

The design of their Institution, appears to the Managers of the Colonization Society to be good; the possibility of its accomplishment is clearly discerned: nor since its origin, has an event occurred, which justifies, in their opinion, relaxed exexertions, or reduced expectations of success. A change in public opinion is requisite; and this change will be produced by the repeated and

striking exhibition of certain truths and facts, demonstrating that the object proposed, is essential to the best interests of our country, and in alliance with the holiest purposes of justice and religion.

Dr. Ayres, the Society's Agent, who had sailed the second time for the Colony, in April 1823, was compelled by extreme illness, in December of the same year, to quit his station; and after a long and distressing passage in the Fidelity, reached Baltimore in the month of February. Nothing possible in his weak and suffering state, had been left undone by this gentleman to correct existing evils, and to secure the prosperity and improvement of the Colony. Under his direction the site for the town was accurately surveyed and judiciously laid off; and an impartial distribution was made of the lots and plantations.

With this arrangement, however, the Board regret so say some of the earliest settlers were dissatisfied. As the founders and defenders of the Colony, they considered themselves entitled to peculiar privileges; and earnestly contended for an admission of their right to retain the grounds upon which they had originally fixed their habitations.

The ship Cyrus, Captain Gary, after a passage of thirty-two days, arrived at Liberia on the 13th of February, with one hundred and five emigrants; an event, says Mr. Ashmun, viewed with all

its connected circumstances, the most animating which has occurred since my residence in the Colony. The light of this mercy dispelled the gloom which began to settle upon the Colony, and the incense of gratitude seemed to ascend from every heart. Universal health had prevailed during the voyage. The landing was effected without an accident. The supplies relieved wants the most distressing. And numerous testimonies to the moral and religious worth of those just arrived, excited the belief that they would exert an influence, salutary, extensive, and powerful.

But hopes scarcely formed, often perish; and the loftiest expectations are suddenly dashed and lost in adversity. But wisdom is prepared for misfortune. Her purposes are fixed; nor can ordinary disappointment change the character or break the energy of her action.

The new emigrants had but just been permitted to exchange congratulations with their friends, and the Agent to announce, in a letter to the Board, the rejoicings upon their arrival, when the usual disease commenced its attacks, and in a few days, not an individual of their number had escaped its power.

When we consider the crowded and uncomfortable condition of the sick, few of whom had been allowed time to put up dwellings: the inadequacy of the medical stores: the want of a physician:—the early convalescence of all, except three small

children, will be attributed by every devout mind, to the special favour of Heaven. The services of the Rev. Lot Carey, who had long assisted Dr. Ayres, in his attention to the sick, were during this season, extremely valuable; and his sedulous and unwearied efforts at all times, for the benefit of the afflicted, demand the approbation and the gratitude of the Board.

As soon as their strength returned, the new Colonists exhibited a spirit of subordination, industry, and piety, equal to the high expectations entertained by the Agent.

Mr. Ashmun, whose health had long been impaired by disease—whose mind was oppressed by a weight of cares which no single individual ought to sustain, continued to discharge his duties until a short retirement from his station, and a change of air, seemed to offer the only chance of life.

For the benefit of any one who might succeed him, he left a full statement of the condition and necessities of the Colony: appointed E. Johnson, a man of tried integrity and ability, General Superintendant of affairs: provided for the instruction of the recaptured Africans: and took passage for the Cape De Verds, on the 2d of April. The vessel in which he embarked, was bound up the coast; and being detained several weeks at Bissao, a Portuguese settlement, he did not arrive at port Praya before July.

To make such temporary arrangements for the benefit of the Colony, as circumstances might require, and on the part of the United States' government, to make such a disposal of its property on the African coast, as might best secure the faithful application of it to the fulfilment of the noble purpose to which it is devoted. Mr. Gurley was instructed to sail for Liberia in the schooner Porpoise; and as the season was most unfavourable to health, he was directed to return in the same vessel. At the Cape De Verds, where the schooner touched for supplies, he found Mr. Ashmun, with his strength renewed, and prepared for an immediate return to the Colony. Accommodations on board the Porpoise, kindly offered by Captain Skinner, were accepted: and this vessel, after a visit of two days at Sierra Leone, anchored on the 13th of August, off Cape Montserado.

During Mr. Ashmun's absence, two events had concurred to produce a beneficial change in the Colony. The pressure of want, in the interval between the consumption of the public stores and the arrival of supplies by the Fidelity, had proved an irresistible argument for exertion, while the letters of the Board, received by this vessel, on the subject of the remonstrance* and the spirit which dictated it, had softened if not subdued the temper of rebellion.

* Received by Dr. Ayres.

In the character and appearance of the Colony, Mr. Gurley found many sources of gratification. The eligible location of the town; the fertility of the soil; the adequate defences; the improvements, which, though not what they might have been, still indicated the application of a very considerable amount of labour; the absence of destructive disease; the active intelligence; the morality and religion; the quiet of the Sabbath; the Sunday Schools, one of which is composed of native children; the general cheerfulness and hope; and the gratitude evinced to the Board for a special mission in their favour;—these were circumstances witnessed by our Agent with inexpressible pleasure, and which it would be ingratitude to mention without an acknowledgment of the good providence of God. But it must not be concealed, that there were other subjects for melancholy thought.

The government appeared feeble and relaxed: some were dissatisfied with the recent decisions of the Board; the want of suitable medicines, and especially of a physician, had been felt in the death of several children, and in the protracted debility of the emigrants by the Cyrus; household and agricultural utensils and implements, seeds, and a thousand other things which minister to comfort and aid industry, could not be obtained. Facts of this kind, prevented the fulness of joyful emotion, and loudly appeal to every humane heart.

Mr. Gurley's unremitted efforts during his visit to the Colony, in conjunction with those of Mr. Ashmun, were directed to the organization of a government which should be energetic and permanent; and to the acquisition of such information as might assist the Board in the prosecution of their design. The few who desponded, were encouraged; resolution took the place of imbecility; irregularities were succeeded by order; and the whole state of affairs, when our Agent left the Colony, wore the aspect of peace, hope, and obedience.

Although in reference to the government of the Colony, the Managers cannot entirely concur in opinion with their Agent, yet they doubt not the utility of the recent mission, since it has at least called forth into action, the best dispositions of the Colonists, and confirmed their faith in the good intentions of the Board.

All who reflect, must perceive that at this crisis especially, the settlement of this Society in Liberia, has a claim upon the sympathies and charities of our countrymen. It is now suffering those privations which newly established colonies in an uncultivated country, without the patronage and protection of national power, usually experience: privations which, nobly endured, should be generously relieved. Who can view this Colony without interest? It promises to prove a blessed asylum for a wretched people. It is already to the

African tribes, like "a city set upon a hill which cannot be hid." A thousand barbarians, who have long made merchandise of their brethren, and been regarded themselves, as the objects of a bloody and accursed traffick, come within its gates, and are taught the doctrine of immortality—the religion of the Son of God. Heaven forbid that this Colony should perish: for its influence to the most abject, injured, and miserable of our race, will be cheering as "the day-spring from on high," and salutary as the waters of life.

The Board announce with pleasure, the rapid progress of their cause in this country. Every day is popular sentiment changing in its favour: that truth by which it is sustained, and must triumph, begins to be felt from one extremity of our land to the other: rousing for its defence, a thousand advocates—securing to its aid, the eloquence of the patriot and the prayers of the saint. It is even advanced by opposition: and those who aim at its defeat, are but helping it on to victory. The activity of friends or of foes, may alike awaken thought: and the reflections of the intelligent and the virtuous, cannot fail to produce the conviction, that the plan of our Society deserves universal approbation.

Dr. Ayres, accompanied by the Rev. George Boyd, proceeded, during the summer, on a mission for the benefit of the Society, through the middle and northern States. The pecuniary aid

received by these gentlemen, was inconsiderable: for at that time, the attention of some of the principal cities through which they passed, was fixed on the emigration to Hayti: and to obtain public collections for our cause, was found impracticable. The charitable of New England, were giving liberally to numerous other objects more familiar, and therefore more interesting: the inadequacy of previous information had in numerous instances prevented the formation of opinions in our favour; in some minds, doubts still existed concerning the motives of the Board; and little could be done, except in preparation for future efforts. The Agents of the Society, reached Boston just after the arrival of General Lafayette, whose presence attracted universal attention. The peculiar interest excited by this event, would have rendered any attempt to obtain public meetings, ineffectual. The views of the Society were however, explained in conversation, to many intelligent and judicious men, and their influence secured for its support.

In the theological Institution at Andover, Dr. Ayres found a thorough knowledge of the affairs of our Society, and a unanimous and determined disposition to assist in the prosecution of its object. A kindred and we trust equal zeal exists in the Seminary at Princeton: and the influence of these two distinguished schools, cannot fail to be felt in every State of the Union.

At the theological Institution of Hampden and Sydney College, Virginia, a strong desire is felt to recommend and promote our cause; and an important Auxiliary Society, it is believed, will be formed there without delay.

An association of Clergymen in New Hampshire, heard Dr. Ayres explain the intentions and proceedings of the Board, with manifest approbation: and by a resolution, that each member of their body, should preach once, at least, every year, on the subject of the Colonization Society, evinced their desire to recommend this Institution to all the citizens of the State.

The Managers with pleasure announce the recent formation of an Auxiliary State Society in New Hampshire, which they hope may prove no less efficient and liberal than that which has for several years existed in the state of Vermont.

New Jersey, also, has during the last summer, stood forth boldly in this great cause. The officers of the Society organized at Princeton in July, are among the first men in the State: and the energy with which they have commenced their operations, is worthy of their character. They have sought to enlighten the public mind, and to establish an Auxiliary Institution in each County of the State. The spirit of activity and enterprise which they have evinced, must in a short time effect both these objects. And here, the Board, convinced that the work in which they are engaged, while

it depends for its advancement, upon the offerings of charity, can proceed successfully, only through the agency of State Associations, sustained by subordinate Societies, beg leave to invite the attention of their friends to the example of New Jersey, and to pronounce it most worthy of universal imitation.

Christians of various denominations, have, to a considerable extent, the last year, celebrated by some religious service, the Anniversary of our national Independence, and on this occasion shewn their charity as well as gratitude, by liberal contributions to our Society. We hope this practice may be generally adopted.

The services of the Rev. Wm. McKenney in the lower counties of Virginia, have been highly important, and the judicious and able manner in which they have been performed, deserves an honourable and grateful mention by the Board.

Through the agency of this gentleman, the plans and opinions of the Board have been explained to thousands who were previously too uninformed to be interested, or too mistaken in their ideas of the object of the Society, to form a true judgment concerning it,—several Auxiliary Institutions have been organized, and the requisite funds obtained for the outfit of a vessel, which with adequate supplies and sixty-eight emigrants, sailed a few days since from Hampton Roads for the Colony. For a more minute account of Mr.

M'Kenney's proceedings, we beg leave to refer to the Appendix.*

The proposed establishment of an Institution in which young men of colour might be prepared by suitable instruction in agriculture, the arts, literature, and religion, for extensive usefulness in the Colony, has, the Board rejoice to say, been approved by their most distinguished friends; and in preparation for such an Institution, measures have already been adopted. That the formation of this Institution may not be delayed, they venture to suggest to all who have evinced so friendly an interest in their concerns, whether their object might not be early effected, by a plan, similar to that which gave rise to the Foreign Mission School in Connecticut.

The African Colony, blest with just education enough to feel its value, stretches out its hands towards its benefactors, and implores of them that knowledge, by which alone it can be conducted to a rank among civilized nations—that knowledge, which is the minister to social happiness, the source of wealth, the foundation of good government, the defence of freedom, the rich and imperishable treasure of immortal minds. To a judicious system of education in the Colony, the Board have ever looked, as to the last link in the chain of means for its improvement, without which, the whole

* Note C.

series of preceding operations must prove of insignificant, if not doubtful utility. Nor can we with propriety, tax the benevolence and devotion of white men with the management of this system. Although there is no want of individuals ready to hazard life, or to die for a noble cause, yet the sacrifice of such men is not to be justified, when the object to be attained, may be safely accomplished by men of colour. Every white man, who tries a residence within six degrees of the equator, does it at his peril; while the black man may fix his abode there without hesitation.

Associations are awakened in the minds of the Managers by the subject referred to, indeed by every thing connected with the interests of the African race, most painful and poignant; and which throw a melancholy hue over all the recollections and hopes of this evening. In the death of General Harper, one of the Vice Presidents of this Society, the Managers feel that they have lost a friend, whose splendid talents commanded the respect of the loftiest, whose warm, practical, and efficient benevolence, the affection of the purest minds.

The Board do not presume to pronounce the eulogy of this great and virtuous man. But a remembrance of his noble principles and deeds, will not be useless, if, while it gives a solace to grief, it excites to imitation. That object, which appeared to our deceased friend to be so highly

important, and which he prosecuted with so much energy, is yet to be effected—not by miracle, but by the slow, laborious, persevering exertions of successive generations. Great changes in the moral condition and character of nations, seldom occur in the period of a single human life. But the influence of the man of real greatness, shall survive him. By the wisdom of his plans: by deeds which fade not from the memory, but shed their illustrious light upon the progress of our race: by an example, which once seen, engraves the image of its own beauty on another's heart, will he hold communion with futurity, and still act with the virtuous spirits of a distant age. The present Members of this Society, have assisted in giving origin and motion to a system, which will operate, we trust, with enlarged and augmented energy, long after they themselves shall have passed from this into the eternal world.

The slave trade is understood to have been carried on, during the last year, as extensively as ever, and with undiminished atrocity. The negotiations of our Government with Great Britain on this subject, which were supposed to have been happily terminated, are, it is painful to say, still in an embarrassed state: though no difficulties are thought to exist, which can prevent a successful result. But though the convention proposed between these two Governments is not important, the traffick can never be suppressed, except by the

combined influence of all the Christian powers. The voice of the civilized world must denounce the slave trader as a pirate: not a single flag must be permitted to protect him: not a sanctuary of refuge be left to him, before he will abandon a trade, which is little less extraordinary for its profits, than for its cruelty and its waste of human life.

Sweden we rejoice to hear, has lately co-operated with England, as Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands had before done, in an international denunciation of the Slave Trade, and in systematic efforts for its punishment.

In the same policy, it is understood through her minister, Brazil also, is ready to unite.

The Republick of Colombia has by law declared this traffick piracy, and by treaty with the United States, denounced it as such.*

The first number of the African Repository, the intended publication of which was some time ago announced, will be issued in the month of March. In this work will be found explanations of the plans of this Society, and a history of its proceedings, all the interesting intelligence which may be received from Africa, with such essays on the subject of colonization, and such information concerning Institutions of a kindred character to our own, as may be expected to encourage our friends, and extend the influence of our cause.

* This Treaty, we regret to say, has been rejected by the Senate of the United States

Earnestly do the Managers desire to give circulation, throughout all the borders of our land, to such truths and statements as may kindle a zeal in every bosom, for the relief of a people, who in this country, must ever feel the miseries of a dark and degraded state, while in Africa, they may stand forth unshackled, the friendly guides and illuminators of heathen tribes. The Board trust, that not in vain shall they solicit for their work, the patronage of all their friends.

The Managers have been enabled to secure to the Colony the services of a very able and respectable Physician, who is expected to sail for Africa in the course of a few days. A very important addition to the comfort and health of the settlement, cannot fail to result from the kind and judicious attentions of this gentleman.

It is frequently asserted by the apologists for selfishness and indolence, that to indulge the hope that this Society will ever achieve its enterprise, is delusive as the expectation of a golden age, or of the universal perfection of mankind. You would not attempt, say they, to level the Andes with one hundred men, or by the labours of a single apostle to regenerate the world. Think not, then, with your feeble powers to remove from our land an evil, the present extent and rapid growth of which, are less calculated to excite benevolence, than regret; less to kindle zeal, than to quench hope.

But here let it be remembered, that the Board, when considering their design in all its greatness, have ever viewed it, in connection, not with their weakness, but with our nation's strength. Their operations they have regarded but as the preludes to far mightier movements. They have spoken, not so much of what they should do, as of what might be done. They have expected no higher honour than to survey the ground, and collect together a few stones for the edifice, which if it ever rises, must be built up by the State Governments and the National Legislature. But should this nation, as such, fail to sanction their efforts, they will not have laboured in vain. Truth may be beneficial where it does not triumph, and Virtue in misfortune still show her Light.

Already has this Society planted civilized men on an uncivilized shore; Christians on a soil where Christianity was unknown:—and who will dare to assert that this seed sown in weakness, may not be raised in power?

But the belief cannot be entertained, that Congress and the State Legislatures will long refuse to patronise an object which promises so large a contribution to the wealth, political strength, and moral interests of our country. Were the Federal Government to afford protection to the African Colony, and to regulate its internal affairs, that State would lose all pretensions to good policy,

which should deny to its free people of colour the means of transportation.

It was the intention of the Board to present a memorial to Congress during the present session. This intention has not been fulfilled, in consequence of circumstances which it is needless to mention.

Our nation is crowned with honours. She stands distinguished above all nations, by the wisdom and freedom of her Institutions; the depth and extent of her resources, and by her astonishing progress in wealth, population and power. She is now called to the execution of a work which Heaven will assist, and all mankind admire. Let her show her might, and perform it. Surely she will prove herself, magnanimous as powerful—and just, as free:—her courage equalled by her generosity, and her benevolence bright as her hopes.

Letters received from Africa since this Report was put to press, state that the Colony is rapidly advancing in improvements, and is enjoying unexpected and unusual prosperity. Many events have recently concurred to promote the interests of this establishment: especially the changes which have taken place in the management of its internal concerns; the increase of trade, and the arrival of moral and industrious emigrants.

DR.

The American Colonization Society in Account with Richard Smith, Treasurer.

1824.					
March	20,	To cash paid	William McKenney, -	$70	
	23,	Ditto	E. Ayres, - - -	203	37
	29,	Ditto	loss on North Carolina notes,	2	40
April	8,	Ditto	J. Ashmun, - -	200	
	12,	Ditto	ditto, - - -	100	
		Ditto	Th Whelan, - -	147	50
	22,	Ditto	R. R. Gurley, - -	50	
	23,	Ditto	E. T. Ellicott & Co. - -	68	17
May	15,	Ditto	R. R. Gurley, - -	40	
	27,	Ditto	Thomas George & Thomas,	75	48
June	4,	Ditto	J. Ashmun, - -	200	
	17,	Ditto	P. Force, - - -	205	
	18,	Ditto	R. R. Gurley, - -	250	
		Ditto	William McKenney, - -	50	
Sept.	8,	Ditto	Geo. Delius & Geo. Gloystein, transportation Colonists to Africa, - -	1080	
	22,	Ditto	E. Tracey, - - -	25	
	24,	Ditto	J. Ashmun's draft, - -	56	10
	27,	Ditto	Davis & Force, - -	200	
Nov.	2,	Ditto	E. Tracey, - - -	30	
	5,	Ditto	Jno Kennedy, - -	50	
Dec.	6,	Ditto	E. Tracey, - - -	30	
	27,	Ditto	R. R. Gurley, - -	200	
1825					
Jan'ry.	3,	Ditto	E. Ayres, - - -	71	10
		Ditto	E. Tracey, - -	90	
	6,	Ditto	loss on North Carolina notes,	2	
Feb	26,	Ditto	William McKenney's draft,	141	80
March	19,	Ditto	R. R. Gurley, - -	30	
	23,	Ditto	ditto, - - -	150	
		Ditto	loss on N Carolina notes, 25th August, 1824, - -	3	50
		To balance in hand, including $29, counterfeits,		810	19
				$4,661	61

Supra CR.

1824.				
Feb	23,	By balance, including $29, counterfeits,	$281	72
1825				
March	23,	By donations, per Abstract A, from 23d Feb. 1824, to this day, inclusive,	$4,379	89
			$4,661	61

From the Account and Abstract P, of the Rev. I. D. Dewey, Agent, herewith transmitted, it appears that Mr.

D

Dewey collected for the use of the Society, from Sept. 182 , to Nov. 1824,			$855 04
And that he expended for the Society, including his salary,	$564 45		
And transmitted to the Treasurer, on the 2d December, 1823,	100		
Ditto, 28th January, 1825,	190	854 45	
Leaving a balance in his hands, of			59

It appears from a memorandum, C, herewith submitted, furnished the Treasurer by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, that the Rev. Wm. McKenney received from various sources, $2,133 22

And expended in the outfit of the brig Hunter, and for his own salary, 2,170 82

Leaving a balance in his favour, of $37 60

A.

Abstract of Money paid to Richard Smith, Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, from 23d Feb 1824, *to 23d March*, 1825.

1824.		
March 5,	By Rev. Joseph Smith, of Harrisonburg, Va. per Hon. Mr. McCoy,	$20
6,	Rev. Alexander Irvine, of Malone, New-York, collected from his charge,	20
8,	A. Smith, per Mr John Underwood,	10
	G. W. P. Custis, his annual subscription, per diso,	5
	Proceeds of work done by the female teachers of the Taneytown Sunday School, Maryland, to be applied to Missionary purposes,	20
12,	David I. Burr, to make the Rev. Jesse H. Turner, a member for life,	20
	A Lady, per Rev. R. R. Gurley,	1 50
19,	Rev. Benjamin J. Lowe, Johnsonburg, New Jersey, collected in the Presbyterian Congregation,	8
23,	Rev. Wm. Meade, in part of a legacy of his sister, Lucy F. Meade,	750
	Rev. A. Shinn, of Baltimore, Md.	3
24,	Abner, McGeehee, of Georgia, per Hon. W. Thompson,	20
25,	Auxiliary Society, at Richmond, Va.	192
29,	Ditto at Fayetteville, N. C.	48

		Amount brought over,	$ 1117	50
1824.				
Mar.	30,	Rev. R. R Gurley, the donation from a charity box of a young Lady, in the District,	4	75
April	6,	Thos. Tarbell, contributed in various places in New England, -	500	
	8,	Rev. Doct Wm. H. Wilmer, of Alexandria, D. C per Rev Mr Hawley, -	200	
	13,	Rev. John H. Church, D. D Pelham, N. H., by Hon. J. Bell, - -	2	
		Rev. Dr Wm H. Wilmer, per Rev. Mr. Hawley, - - - -	12	
	19,	Auxiliary Society, Newburyport, Mass., per Hon J. Nelson, -	47	
May	11,	Ditto Vermont, per Thomas Tarbell, Esq. - - -	210	
		Thomas Tarbell, of Boston, Mass, for collections, - -	19	
	15,	Robert Minshall, of Virginia, for ditto	6	
	22,	George Herde, of Baltimore, Md per Rev. R R. Gurley, - - -	10	
	27,	Mrs. Deadrick, of Jones co. Tennessee, per Judge White, - -	3	
	31,	Thomas Fairfax, Esq. of Virginia, per Hon. Mr Mercer, - - -	100	
June	17,	Joseph Brown, Augusta Co. Virginia, per P. E. Thomas, of Baltimore, Md	5	
July	1,	Several Ladies, Georgetown, D. C to constitute Rev. Mr. Gurley, a member for life, - - - -	30	
	7,	Collections in the Rev. Mr Hawley's Church, Washington, D. C. 4th inst. -	29	91
		Ditto in Rev. Mr. Post's do. do do.	16	
		Ditto in Rev. Dr. Balch's do Geo Town, do.	17	12
	8,	Ditto in Rev. Mr Little's do. Washington, do.	54	10
	9,	Ditto in Rev. Dr. Laurie's do. do. do.	10	
	10,	Ditto in the Congregational Church, Middleburg, Connecticut, do. - -	5	
	12,	Ditto in Rev. Mr Allen's do. Washington, D C. do - - -	9	42
		Ditto in Rev. W. R. Smith's do. Northumberland, Pa do. - - -	10	
		Ditto in Rev. Mr Croe's do. Shrewsbury, New Jersey, do. - -	8	
		Ditto in St. Ann's do Annapolis, Maryland, do. - - -	22	25
		Ditto in Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine's do. Geo. Town, D. C do - - -	27	12
		Capt. Isaac Bronson, of New-Haven, Conn. per Eli Thompson, -	2	
Aug.	10,	From a young Lady, Fauquier co Virginia, a little Girl, to do. the reward of industry, - - - -	17	50
			2	
			$ 2476	67

		Amount brought over,	$2476	67
1824.				
Aug.	29,	From a benevolent individual, in Fauquier, the produce of labour, -		50
	18,	Collections in the Episcopal Church, Hagerstown, Maryland, 4th July, -	25	
	25,	Auxiliary Society, Jamesmond co. Va.	125	
		Ditto Hertford county, do	48	
		Ladies, of Murfreesborough, N. C. per W. M'Kenney, - - -	25	50
	28,	Collections at Elk Ridge Church, Maryland, 25th July, - - -	12	50
Sept.	13,	Ditto 2d Baptist Church, Baltimore, Maryland, 4th July, -	5	
	24,	Auxiliary Society, Talbot county, Md.	100	
Oct.	21,	Joseph L. Smith, Frederick co. do.	40	
	30,	A Lady, of Md, per Rev. Mr. Aydelot,	1	84
		A Friend of Zion, - -	5	
		Auxiliary Society, of Georgetown, D. C.	34	75
Nov.	5,	Ditto Kent county, Md.,	80	
	9,	Anonymous, of Alexandria, D. C -	30	
	15,	Collections at Rockville, Maryland, 4th July, by Rev. Mr. Mines, - -	6	06
	23,	Presbyterian Church, Goshen, New-York, to constitute their pastor, the Rev. Ezra Fish, a life member,	30	
		Collections, 4th July, in Presbyterian Church, Orange county, New York,	5	
Dec.	6,	Society of Ladies, in Frederick Parish, Virginia, - -	114	88
		Auxiliary Society, Greenbrier co Va.,	42	
	11,	Reformed Dutch Church, New York, per John Redfield, Treasurer,	42	07
	13,	Auxiliary Society, Frederick county, Va.,	250	
	14,	Ditto Putnam county, Geo.,	50	
	18,	Ditto Charleston Virginia,	70	
	29,	Three Ladies in Virginia, - -	20	
1825.				
Jan.	6,	Auxiliary Society, Fayetteville, N. C.	27	
	14,	Benjamin Ely, - 5 Isaac Orr, 5 2d Eccl. Society, Hartford, Conn. 4 William Hill, 1 B B Dærmood, 1 } per Seth Terry, Esq. of Hartford, Conn.	16	
		A Lady in Hartford, 3 Daniel Jones, do. 1 A Friend, do. 1 } per R. R. Gurley,	5	
	28,	Auxiliary Society, Wilmington, Delaware,	54	59
		Isaac Pafler, Richmond, New-York,	1	
		Rev. L. D. Dewey, of New-York, per E. B. Caldwell, Esq. - - -	190	
			$3913	36

		Amount brought over,	$3913 36
1825.			
Feb.	23,	From Liberian Society, Essex county, Virginia, per Mr. Mercer,* - -	30
		John L. Sullivan, - -	1
		Presbyterian Congregation, Salisbury, Pa. per Mr. Ingham, - -	6
	26,	Rev Mr Bell's do. New-Castle county, Delaware,	20
		Auxiliary Society, Eatonton, Georgia,	30
	28,	Ditto Vermont, - -	350
Mar.	14,	Rev David A Sherman, Knoxville, Tenn	5
		John Sessford,—at general annual meeting, - -	1
	19,	One of the Indian Delegation, -	1
	25,	A——, of Massachusetts,	20
		A young lady,—a donation, 14th February, 1825. - - -	2 53
			$3979 89

* We have received the following interesting account of the origin and design of the Liberian Society, mentioned in the abstract.

This little association was formed in the month of October last, for the sole purpose of aiding, as far as such small means could do so, the highly benevolent views of the Colonization Society. It consists entirely of ladies,—principally of the family of Mrs. James M. Garnett; and includes the greater part of her pupils. Several neighbouring ladies however, have become members; and such is the popularity of the object, that it is confidently believed every one in the county would do so, if it were practicable to attend the meetings These take place every Saturday; the whole of which is devoted to the making of various little articles, both for ornament and use, which excite the industry, at the same time, that they exercise the ingenuity of the fabricators. These articles are sold, and the entire proceeds are to be transmitted, from time to time, to the Colonization Society. The demand for the work of this Institution, far exceeds their present power of supplying it.

B.

Account of Monies received for the American Colonization Society, by the Rev. L. D. Dewey, Agent.

1823.			
Sept.	Of	Colonel Henry Rutgers, New York,	$100
		Catharine Depheyster, ditto,	25
		General Matthew L. Clarkson, ditto,	25
		George Gallagher, - - - -	10
			$160 00

	Amount brought over,		$160
1823.			
	Of Jonathan Little,		10
	H. Remsen,		5
Oct.	F. W. Steinbrenner,		15
	William Smith,		5
	Eliza Woodruff, Morristown, New Jersey,		10
Nov.	Mrs. Bunnel,		1
	A coloured Friend,		1
	J. Seymour,		2
	Miss Thorburn,		1
Dec.	The Rev. Mr Wilson, Newburgh*—a collection in the Reformed Presbyterian Church under his charge,		11 50
	John Brown, Newburgh,		2
	Cash at Newburgh,		1
	Collection at Waterford,		6
	Thomas Bassel, Lansinburg,		5
	Captain W. V. Beknap,		15
1824.	*Life Subscribers.*		
Feb.	Rev. John Johnston, by ladies of his society, Newburgh,		30 25
	—— Nathan Bangs, by young ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, New York,		30
	—— Gardiner Spring, D. D. by ladies of his society, New York,		30
March,	—— James M. Matthews, D. D. by ladies of his congregation, New York,		30
	—— Gilbert R. Livingston, by coloured people of his congregation, Coxsackie,		30
Feb.	Waterford Auxiliary Colonization Society,		20
April,	Hudson ditto ditto,		25
	H. R. Townsend, New York,		1
	George Suckley ditto,		1
	Cash, ditto,		2
May,	Collected by the Greek Committee at Newburgh,		11 87

Annual Subscribers of New York, obtained between Sept. 10 and November 28, 1824.

J. Morrison,	$5	Amount brought over,	$11
John Ferguson,	1	Rev. S. H. Cone,	1
Abner Halsey,	1	Rev. Charles G. Sommers,	1
J. P. Haven,	1	David Codwise,	1
Gains Penn,	1	David Johnson,	1
Cornelius Dubois,	1	E. Holbrook,	1
Wm. Thorburn,	1	Rev. J. Williams,	1
L. D. Dewey,	1	G. P. Scott,	1
Marcus Wilbur,	1	Rev. Eli Baldwin,	1
	—	Charles G. Haines,	1
	$11		
			$481 62

* Put New York, instead of Newburgh, in the last report.

Amount brought over,	$481	62
Fourth of July Collections for 1824.		
By the Congregational Church and Society, Lanesborough, Massachusetts,	5	
By Congregational Society of Great Barrington, Mass.	8	21
For 1824.		
From Rev. John S. Adriani, in the Dutch Reformed Church	15	25
In Peru, Massachusetts,	9	
Bridgeport, Connecticut,	9	
Union Parish, Southhold,	5	
Presbyterian Church, Galway,	7	
Low Dutch Reformed Church of New Holland, Bucks county, Pennsylvania,	5	32
Greenbush, Dutch Reformed Church,	8	
Parsippany, New Jersey,	9	
Southhold congregation,	4	25
Mercer congregation, Pennsylvania,	10	
Green's Farms, Connecticut,	8	50
Sweden, Monroe county,	4	09
Ashfield, Massachusetts,	5	
Norwalk, Connecticut,	12	
Geneva,	30	
Bloomfield, New Jersey,	20	80
Bloomingdale,	14	60
Peekskill,	5	
Mount Pleasant,	5	16
Fairhaven, Massachusetts,	12	
Augusta,	15	
Chatham,	5	75
Newbedford, Massachusetts,	8	
Wareham, Massachusetts,	3	72
Middletown, Orange county,	5	5
Nassau,	7	25
Newburgh, 1st Presbyterian Society,	15	4
Durham, ditto,	6	51
Wheatland,	8	37
Camden,	4	
D'Kalbe,	2	
Pokeepsie,	8	12
Scotchtown, Orange county,	4	53
Lebanon, New Jersey,	2	58
Whitehouse, New Jersey,	4	32
Sheffield, Massachusetts,	7	68
Catskill, Dutch Reformed congregation,	8	19
Homer,	20	
Wilton, Connecticut,	14	
Hopewell, New Jersey,	8	75
Fishkill, (Presbyterian)	4	50
	$885	04

C.

Statement of public and private Collections, made by the Rev. Wm. McAlney for and on account of the American Colonization Society.

1824.

July 4,	In the Presbyterian Church, Norfolk,	$32	90
	Methodist ditto, ditto,	25	30
	Baptist ditto, ditto,	8	
9,	Donation from Wm Boush, Princess Ann county,	10	
11,	Collected in the old Episcopal church, Williamsburg,	58	57
28,	ditto Methodist ditto, Smithfield,	15	81
Aug.	Received from the Ladies of Murfreesborough, N. C.	25	50
	From the Auxiliary Society of Hertford county, do.	48	
	In an open letter, to my care, directed to R. Smith, Esq. from the Nansemond County Auxiliary Colonization Society, (Suffolk, Virginia,) and forwarded to him by me,	125	
31,	Collected in the Methodist church, Hampton, Va.	10	
Sept	Hampton Auxiliary Society, (Elizabeth county)	50	
Oct.	Collected in Jones Meeting house, Sussex county,	16	82
	Ditto Comanns Well ditto,	2	75
10,	Ditto Forts Meeting house, ditto,	2	50
	Donation from Colonel Austin Claiborne, Greensville county,	5	
	Ditto from Mrs Elizabeth B. Wilkins, ditto,	4	
	Ditto Mr. Knight of North Carolina,	1	
Dec.	Isle of Wight County Auxiliary Society, (Smithfield)	53	
	Collected in Charles City county,		
	James Hanisson,	10	
	William E. Hill,	5	
	John Minge, Jr.	5	
	Miss Nelson,	6	
	David Minge,	20	
	Miss E. Royster,	1	
	Doctor Wilkinson's donation to the emigrants from Charles City county,		
	Two shoats, five bushels pease.		
	James Hanisson, Six ditto, —— ditto.		
	Received from G. Dissosway, Treasurer of the Petersburg Auxiliary Society,	364	24
	Ditto from Benjamin Brand, Treasurer of the Richmond Auxiliary Society,	352	93
	Ditto from the following persons, for freights in the Hunter for Liberia—		
	Mr Brand of Richmond, for 3 hhds. of tobacco,	45	
	Mr. Crane of Richmond, for do. do., 4 bbls of whiskey, 5 large cases, 6 small do., 1 keg tobacco, 1 role sole leather, one keg nails, &c	89	25
	Miles King, Esq. Navy Agent, for the government stores, specified in the paper marked F,	524	37
	Amount carried over,	$1886	94

1824.	Amount brought over,		$1886 94
Dec.	Received for freights on board Abel Pearson's schooner from Richmond, chartered to convey the emigrants from Richmond and Charles City County, viz.		
	From Mr. Brand, for 3 hhds. tobacco,		3 75
	— Crane, for sundries,		9 82
	Collected in Norfolk by the Colonization Society,		186 38
			2086 89
	Deduct from the above, 5 per cent. on $73 50 received from Murfreesborough, viz. $25 50 from the Ladies, and 48 from the Auxiliary Society, being the discount I paid to reduce it into Virginia money, at the time I remitted to Mr. Smith,		3 67
			2083 22
	Add to the above, the sum of Fifty Dollars, advanced to me when I accepted my present agency, on the 14th of last June,		50 00
			$2,133 22

Freight charged to Emigrants.

John Griffin, 1 hhd. tobacco, - - -	$13 25
Jones & Brown, 1 do. - - - -	13 25
Mr. Johnson, Colonist, 1 do. - - -	13 25
	$39 75

Note.—In these charges, the freight from Richmond is included. I put them at $12 freight to Liberia.

APPENDIX.

PAPERS A.

Constitution of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour of the United States.

Article 1. This Society shall be called, "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of colour of the United States."

Article 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their consent) the free people of colour, residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the general government, and such of the states as may adopt regulations upon the subject.

Article 3. Every citizen of the United States, who shall subscribe these articles, and be an annual contributor of one dollar to the funds of the Society, shall be a member. On paying a sum not less than 30 dollars, at one subscription, shall be a member for life.

Article 4. The officers of this Society shall be, a President, thirteen Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Recorder, and a Board of Managers, composed of the above named officers, and twelve other members of the Society. They shall be annually elected by the members of the Society, at their annual meeting on new year's day, (except when that happens to be the Sabbath, and then the next day) and continue to discharge their respective duties till others are appointed

Article 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers, and to call meetings of the Society, and of the Board, when he thinks necessary, or when required by any three members of the Board.

Article 6. The Vice Presidents, according to seniority, shall discharge these duties in the absence of the President.

Article 7. The Secretary shall take minutes of the proceedings, prepare and publish notices, and discharge such other duties as the Board, or the President, or in his absence the Vice President, according to seniority, (when the Board is not sitting) shall direct. And the Recorder shall record the proceedings and the names of the members, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

Article 8. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of the funds of the Society, under such security as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers; keep the accounts, and exhibit a statement of receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and discharge such other duties as may be required of him.

Article 9. The Board of Managers shall meet on the first Monday in January, the first Monday in April, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in October, every year, and at such other times as the President may direct. They shall conduct the business of the Society, and take such measures for effecting its object as they shall think proper, or shall be directed at the meetings of the Society, and make an annual report of their proceedings. They shall also fill up all vacancies occurring during the year, and make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary, provided the same are not repugnant to this constitution.

Article 10. Every Society which shall be formed in the United States to aid in the object of this association, and which shall co-operate with its funds for the purposes thereof, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this Society, shall be considered auxiliary thereto, and its officers shall be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers.

Form of a Constitution for Auxiliary Societies.

Art. 1. This Society shall be called the Colonization Society, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

Art. 2. The object to which its views shall be exclusively directed is the colonization, on the coast of Africa, with their own consent, of the free people of colour of the United States; and this Society will contribute its funds and efforts to the attainment of that object, in aid of the American Colonization Society.

Art. 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, twelve Managers, a Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall also be members of the Board of Managers; all of whom shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society; and shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring during the year.

Art. 4. Every person who shall subscribe his name to this constitution, and pay annually
or upwards, to the Treasurer, shall be a member of the Society; and every person who shall at any one time, subscribe and pay
dollars, or upwards, shall be a member for life.

Art. 5. The Society shall meet annually at
on
at o'clock,

for the purpose of electing officers, and receiving the report of the Board of Managers.

Art. 6. There shall be a Delegate annually appointed to attend the meeting of the parent Society, at Washington, and report thereto the state of this Society.

Art. 7. A member may at any time discontinue his subscription, by notifying the Treasurer thereof.

PAPERS B.

Resolution passed by the Legislature of Virginia, 23d December, 1816.

Whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of colour as had been, or might be emancipated under the laws of this Commonwealth; but have hitherto found all their efforts for the accomplishment of this desirable purpose frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success;—they now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred with the government of the United States in abolishing the African slave trade, (a traffic which this Commonwealth both before and since the Revolution, zealously sought to terminate,) to renew this effort, and do, therefore, *Resolve*, That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the coast of Africa, or upon the shore of the North Pacific, or at some other place, not within any of the States, or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of colour as are

now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may hereafter be emancipated within this Commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above object: *provided*, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory, shall be obligatory upon this Commonwealth, until ratified by the Legislature.

Resolution passed unanimously by the Legislature of Maryland.

"By the House of Delegates, January 26, 1818.

Resolved unanimously, That the Governor be requested to communicate to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the opinion of this General Assembly, that a wise and provident policy suggests the expediency, on the part of our national government, of procuring, through negotiation, by cession or purchase, a tract of country on the western coast of Africa for the colonization of the free people of colour of the United States."

Resolution passed by the Legislature of Tennessee.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Senators in Congress from this State be, and they are hereby instructed, and that the Representatives be, and they are hereby requested, to give to the government of the United States, any aid in their power, in devising and carrying into effect, a plan which may

have for its object the colonizing, in some distant country, the free people of colour who are within the limits of the United States, or within the limits of any of their territories.

TRENTON, N. J. *January* 25, 1825.

SIR: In compliance with a joint Resolution of both Houses of the Legislature of New Jersey, I have the honor of transmitting to you the annexed copy of certain Resolutions, passed by them at their late session, with a request that you will co-operate in all national measures having a tendency to effect the objects therein mentioned.

I am, with great respect, Sir,

Your obedient and very humble servant,

I. H. WILLIAMSON.

Hon. LEWIS CONDICT.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Resolved, by the Council and General Assembly of the State, That the consideration of a system providing for the gradual emancipation of the people of colour held in servitude in the United States, be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States of the American Union, and to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Legislature, a system of foreign colonization, with correspondent measures, might be adopted, that would in due time effect the entire emancipation of the slaves in our country, and furnish an asylum for the free blacks, without any violation of the national compact, or infringement of the rights of individuals; and that such a system should be predicated

upon the principle, that the evil of slavery is a national one, and that the People and the States of this Union ought mutually to participate in the duties and burdens of removing it.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to the Executive of each State in the Union, respectively, with a request that they lay the same before their several Legislatures; and that his Excellency will also forward a like copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, requesting their co-operation in all national measures having a tendency to effect the same object embraced therein.

In January, 1824, the Legislature of Ohio adopted resolutions, recommending the gradual but entire emancipation of slaves, and a system of Foreign Colonization; and the passage of a law by the General Government, with the consent of the slave-holding States, providing that all children born of slaves thereafter, be free at the age of twenty-one; and recognizing the evil of slavery as a national one, and the principle that all the States should share in the duties and burdens of removing it.

The Legislatures of Rhode Island and Indiana, have (if we mistake not) adopted similar resolutions.

Resolution submitted for consideration in the Senate of the United States, 18th February, 1825, by Mr. King of New York.

Resolved by the Senate of the United States of America, That, so soon as the portion of the existing funded debt

of the United States, for the payment of which the public land of the United States is pledged, shall have been paid off: then, and thenceforth, the whole of the public land of the United States, with the nett proceeds of all future sales thereof, shall constitute, and form, a Fund, which is hereby appropriated, and the faith of the United States is pledged that the said Fund shall be inviolably applied, to aid the emancipation of such Slaves, within any of the United States, and aid the removal of such Slaves, and the removal of such free persons of colour, in any of the said States, as, by the laws of the States, respectively, may be allowed to be emancipated or removed, to any territory or country without the limits of the United States of America.

Resolution submitted by Mr. Mercer in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 27th February, 1825, and read and ordered to lie upon the table.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon, and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the Slave Trade, and its ultimate denunciation, as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

March 2d, Mr. Tucker of Va. offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to ascertain the probable expense of extinguishing the Indian title to a portion of the country lying west of the

Rocky Mountains, that may be suitable for colonizing the free people of colour; the best known routes across the said Mountains, and the probable cost of a road and military posts necessary to a safe communication with such Colony; and to report the same to this House at the next session of Congress.

Resolution just adopted by the Methodist Conference, of Virginia.

Oxford, North Carolina, February 28, 1825.

Resolved, That this Conference highly approve the object of the American Colonization Society, and recommend it to the patronage of the people of our charge.

(Signed) JOHN EARLY, Secretary.

PAPERS C.

MR. McKENNEY'S REPORT.

Norfolk, Va. February 8th, 1825.

Dear Sir,

In offering to the Committee of Managers of the American Colonization Society, the report of my proceedings since last June; I feel it to be due to the people of the south, as well as to myself, to state, that but for frequent indispositions during a part of the summer, and nearly the whole of October, the number of Auxiliary Societies would have been much larger, and the means to carry on the noble cause in which you are engaged, would have increased in a corresponding ratio. This opinion is founded upon something more substantial than mere conjecture, viz: pressing invitations, both written

and verbal, from gentlemen of standing and influence, to visit their respective counties for the purpose of organizing Societies.

I congratulate the Managers on the pleasing prospect, which is daily brightening, of realizing *all* their predictions in regard to the cordial co-operation of the *south*, in promoting the magnificent scheme which they have so far demonstrated to be entirely practicable.

African Colonization is no longer looked upon as the scheme of a few enthusiastic, but well meaning men; pleasing only to the imagination, and *altogether quixotic:* but as an enterprise involving the substantial honour of the nation, and the essential happiness of millions of its population. It is now by the most enlightened, wherever I have travelled, *felt* to be a cause of radical importance, and admirably calculated to promote, at one and the same time, a variety of essential interests. Combining as it does a variety of motives, it happily unites politicians, philanthropists, and christians; each of whom see in it, the elements of a system perfectly adapted to the object they respectively have in view.

In Virginia particularly, I flatter myself the day is not far distant, when the fostering hand of the State will be stretched out to sustain the efforts, and facilitate the object of your Auxiliaries within its borders. There is now before the Legislature a bill for the precise object; and by my information from Richmond, authorises the hope that it will pass.

In North Carolina the cause has many warm-hearted and influential friends: and all that seems to be now necessary to give it a general interest throughout the State, is the appointment, by your Board, of agents suitably qualified to develope the object and plans of the parent Society.

I have received several communications from intelligent citizens of that State, earnestly requesting to be visited; and from one single individual, whose heart is full of kindness and charity, I have had the offer of all his slaves, about 100; which he is not only willing to give, but offers also to furnish each one with some little outfit, to make them comfortable on their arrival in the Colony. Among that class of people, however, there is an apprehension (and who can blame them? for they are ignorant,) that their condition would not be bettered in Africa. One or two years more, at most, will convince them of their error, and when this is done, it will be seen at home and abroad, that the American Colonization Society, while it *properly enough* stands aloof from the question of slavery, and the abolition of slavery; and interferes not at all with any State or other regulations upon the subject, opens a safe and wide door to all who may be disposed to emancipate their people. And, believe me, sir, (I write not at random) there are hundreds in Virginia and the Carolinas, who will avail themselves of the opportunity, for the double purpose of new modelling their domestic economy, and giving to their people the privileges and blessings of freedom, which they can never, under any probable circumstances, enjoy in the United States.

With pleasure I record the fact, that at this moment there are on board the brig Hunter, which sailed from this port on the 2d instant, with 68 emigrants for the Colony; four persons who were liberated by Mr. Williamson of North Carolina, for the express purpose of constituting them citizens of Liberia. Also, another from Southampton county, of this State.

For a short time, the Haytien scheme seemed to divide the attention of the free blacks of this section of country;

but now, as far as my information extends, they are generally looking towards Africa—being persuaded that a location there will be more advantageous to themselves and to their children. The religious part of that people are *decidedly* favourable to Africa for many reasons; one of which alone, while it indicates the genuineness of their piety, exhibits at the same time a nobleness of mind which entitles them to the friendly consideration and patronage of all Christians; and may I not add, of patriots too?—They wish to benefit the *native* African race—they sympathize with them in their afflictions, and are ardently desirous to avert their *idolatry* and *superstition* and *ignorance*. They seem anxious to teach them the arts, and bring them to a knowledge of the blessings of civilized life; they devoutly hope to be instrumental in drawing their attention to the worship and service of Almighty God. And they think that *their colour* will give to their example and teaching a more *immediate effect*, than could be produced in any other way, or by any other people, however well they might be qualified in every other respect. One who is now on board the Hunter with his family, (and who had made a visit to the Colony before he would consent to take his family out) told me with an expression of feeling, which gave to his declaration the *tone* of *truth*, that he had enjoyed more happiness in four weeks, while engaged in teaching the native children the use of letters, than he had ever experienced in the whole course of his previous life.

I am happy to state, that the free blacks of this Borough have sent out by the Hunter, sundry small presents to the Colony, and among them 70 odd yards of domestic plaids, for the use of the "Sunday African School" children. Mr Brand and Mr. Crane of Richmond, have also sent out to the same School, a trunk of ready made clothes.

My report exhibits what has been done by the citizens of this place, Richmond, Petersburg, and other towns and counties.

I am pleased in having had it in my power to exhibit in my report, that the expense to the Society of transporting the emigrants by the Hunter, does not average more than $20 per head, including provisions for nearly sixty days.

With considerations of respect,
I am, dear sir, yours truly,
WM. McKENNEY.

Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Extracts from the Report of the Rev. Geo. Boyd and Dr. Ayres, who during the last summer, visited the Middle and Eastern States, to aid the objects of the Society.

"From New York we went to New Haven, where we arrived on the 3d of August. In conversation with the Rev. Mr. Croswell, Judge Baldwin, and others, we learnt that the Auxiliary Society of this place had never had a meeting since its organization; and it was their opinion that it would not be expedient to attempt to revive it at this time. The subject of Slavery, as it affects our country, has been well considered by intelligent men at the East. They believe it to be a serious, and a growing evil. But say they, we are not so much interested as the inhabitants of the Southern States, and they do not seem to be concerned to get rid of it."

"The impression appeared to be very general, that the Colonization Society was an expedient devised by the holders of slaves, to get rid of the free black population; who being at liberty to inform themselves, became troublesome, as they became enlightened. Our principal

difficulty here, was to obviate this objection. At a public meeting called for the purpose, we took occasion to show that the Society, so far from being a scheme of the southern gentlemen, owed its origin to the enlightened zeal and indefatigable exertion of a citizen of New Jersey."

"After we had endeavoured to answer the objections which we had heard—to explain the views, and recommend the objects of the Society—to state its past operations and successes—and to give as much information as time would permit; we found the gentlemen present, all willing to think more favourably upon the subject. As an evidence of their kind feelings and good wishes, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

'WHEREAS, the American Colonization Society, formed for the purpose of colonizing the free people of colour residing in the United States, (with their own consent) in Africa, or elsewhere, as Congress should deem it expedient, has now been in operation nearly eight years, and has established a Colony on the western coast of Africa, thereby proving the practicability of the undertaking;

'Therefore, *Resolved*, That this meeting highly approve of the proceedings of said Society, and heartily concur in the wish, that what has been so auspiciously begun by private benevolent exertion, may be prosecuted to a successful termination by the aid of the General Government.

'*Resolved*, That a committee of five persons be appointed, of which the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting shall be two, who shall be called the "Corresponding Committee of New Haven", with whom the Managers of the Society may communicate, and through whom, from time to time, any interesting information may be laid before the public.'"

"From New Haven, we went to Hartford on the 10th, where we found very much the same state of things to prevail. When the matter was explained, and understood, no one was disposed to oppose the measures of the Society. * * * * * * We are of the opinion, that if the further efforts of the Society should have to depend upon private liberality, there is no part of our country where a more decided support could be expected, the matter being well understood. We called a meeting here, in the State-house, which was well attended by the gentlemen of the place, although the evening was a very unpleasant one. After we had addressed the meeting, resolutions similar to those passed at New Haven, were adopted, without the least hesitation or opposition. The gentlemen seemed to take an unusual pleasure in contemplating the subject; which they were pleased to say had been presented to them in a new and interesting light. We were detained at the room until a late hour, answering questions and giving information concerning Africa."

Resolutions similar to those adopted in New Haven and Hartford, met the approbation of the citizens of all the principal places visited by the Society's Agents.

A distinguished Member of Congress, from New England, after expressing his disbelief in the practicability of the undertaking, observed, "Gentlemen at the South, have given this subject more thought than I have, and they think differently. It is a matter in which they are more particularly interested; and I am of the opinion, that if they will bring forward any definite proposal to Congress, for which they will hold themselves responsible, and which it is in the power of Congress to grant, they ought to be assisted to a reasonable extent." He concluded by saying, "I will vote for any proposition,

under the above restrictions, which Mr. Clay or Mr. Mercer (both of them being of the Society) will bring forward; and I am fully of the opinion, that the Representatives from the Eastern States will agree with me, in this view of the subject."

"Your Agents, in concluding their report, beg leave to remark, that, in their opinion, little dependance can be placed upon any effectual or permanent pecuniary aid from the Northern and Eastern sections of our country; while at the same time, they are persuaded, from what they saw and heard, that if it should please the national Legislature to take this subject into consideration, and aid the cause of the Society, it will meet with almost universal approbation."

In a subsequent letter, Dr. Ayres remarks,

"It is with much pleasure I contemplate the influence likely to be exerted in our favour by the students in the Theological Seminaries of Andover and Princeton. Such a number of young men, returning annually to their homes, with minds stored with correct information, and warmed with zeal for the cause, must in a considerable degree promote the interests of the Society. And with the view of stimulating the young Gentlemen of these Schools to a full examination of the subject in all its bearings, I will here take the liberty to suggest the propriety of offering a premium for the best essay on some question connected with colonization."

PAPERS D.

Extract from the last Will and Testament (dated the 16th April, 1822,) of Miss Elizabeth Lee Jones, formerly of Northumberland, afterwards of Fairfax, in Virginia: who died at the seat of her brother, Capt. Thomas ap Catesby Jones, in Fairfax, on the day of 1822.

"4. I give and devise to Bushrod Washington, Francis S. Key, Walter Jones, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Balch, the Rev. O. B. Brown, the Rev. Dr. W. Wilmer, the Rev. Dr. James Laurie, the Rev. W. Hawley, the Rev. Henry Foxall, Dr. W. Thornton, Thomas Dougherty, Henry Ashton, Elias B. Caldwell, John Underwood, and Richard Smith, the present President and Board of Managers of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States; and to the survivors and survivor of them, and to their assigns, all the slaves now belonging to me, or whereof I shall die possessed; and the future issue and increase of the same: in trust for the following purposes and uses, to wit: 1st. to be held at the absolute disposal, and under the control and direction of the said society, or of the acting managers of the same for the time being: so as such disposal, control and direction, be in furtherance and execution of the plan of colonization now adopted and pursued by the said society; or of the same plan under such modifications, as the said society may, in its wisdom, hereafter institute and establish: embracing, within the authority and intent of the said trust, any plan for the preparatory education and discipline of the intended colonists, which the said society, or the said acting managers, under its authority, may institute:—the said slaves, and the future increase and issue of the same, to be held, at all times hereafter, subject to the orders and disposal of the said society, or

of the acting managers of the same, for the purposes, either of colonization and complete emancipation, or of such preparatory education and discipline as aforesaid. And in the case of the death, resignation or removal to an inconvenient distance of any of the said trustees to whom the said slaves are devised as aforesaid, or for any other cause deemed sufficient by the said society, or by the said acting managers of the same, they the said trustees, or such of them as remain or survive, shall or may either assign over the said trust entirely, or admit into a participation of such trust, by special assignment, such person or persons, as may be appointed by said society, or by the said acting managers thereof.

"2d. But as it is uncertain when the said society, or the said acting managers thereof, may be in a condition to assume upon themselves the practical execution of the said trust, it is therefore my will and desire, that, in the mean time, until the said society, or such acting managers, shall see fit to interpose and call for the said slaves, or any of them, in order to be disposed of in furtherance and execution of the said trust; the said slaves, or such of them as may not be called for as aforesaid, shall serve my relations; and shall be appointed among them as follows." [Here follow particular allotments of the several negroes amongst the relatives of the testatrix.] "Such services being given upon the express condition, and with an implicit reliance, upon the *honour* and *good faith* of my said relations, that the said slaves respectively allotted to them, shall receive such moral and religious instruction, and be so habituated to the useful arts of domestic life, as to prepare them, as well as circumstances will allow, for their ultimate destination of emancipated colonists; and, in particular, that the *children* be reared with a view to that destination."

[Here follow some provisions for certain of the negroes who were thought too old for colonization.]

"And as to the boy Davy, son of Nancy, it is my earnest wish and recommendation to the trustees herein before named, and to my executors, that he be immediately put to school, on some public foundation, in order to be educated as a missionary to Africa, or as a minister of the gospel to be settled in the proposed colony in Africa, under the patronage of the said society; and if it be found impracticable to get him admitted into any public school, then that the best and speediest arrangement be made for placing him in the family of some minister of the gospel, upon condition of his receiving the necessary instruction to fit him for such ministry among the people of his own class."

"3d. If it shall so happen that the said Colonization Society, or the acting managers of the same, shall not find it expedient within ten years after my decease, to execute the trust herein before declared, in regard to the colonization of the said slaves: then I do hereby declare and desire, that after they shall have respectively served the persons to whom I have devised their services, as herein before declared, for the space of ten years from my decease, they shall be absolutely and unconditionally emancipated and free: reserving, as before, to the said trustees and their assigns, under the direction of the said society, or of the acting managers of the same, full and unlimited discretion and authority, at any time within the said ten years, to withdraw the said slaves, or any of them, from such service, and forthwith to emancipate and colonize them: or subject them to such preparatory course of education and discipline, as is herein before provided."

Memorial of the Richmond and Manchester Colonization Society, presented January, 1825.

To the Delegates and Senators of the Legislature of Virginia, in General Assembly convened:

The memorial of the Richmond and Manchester Auxiliary Society for colonizing in Africa the free people of colour of the United States, most respectfully represents:

That, pursuing the example of their fellow-citizens in various counties and towns of this Commonwealth, as well as in several other States of this Union, your memorialists have formed themselves into a Society, for the purpose of co-operating in the benevolent and patriotic objects of the parent Institution, established in the city of Washington, in December 1816, under the denomination of "The American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States."

It is with no little pride that your memorialists trace the establishment of this Institution to several resolutions which passed both branches of the General Assembly, with great unanimity, more than twenty years ago; but more especially to that of the 23d December, 1816, which received the sanction of the House of Delegates, with the exception of only seven votes, and of the Senate with that of a single Senator. Your memorialists know not whether this resolution was ever acted upon by the Executive of this Commonwealth; nor have they heard the result of the correspondence which it must have occasioned between the Governor of Virginia and the President of the United States. Your memorialists are apprised, that the correspondence between the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, when Governor of Virginia, with one of his most distinguished predecessors in the presidential chair, was read in the House of Delegates, during the short debate which preceded the almost unanimous adoption of

the resolution of 1816; and that it disclosed, as the whole tenor of his public administration has since done, a deep interest in the successful execution of the policy which dictated all those resolutions. In the absence of any public information which could lead to an opposite inference, your memorialists cannot doubt the continued and steady favour of both governments, towards an enterprise, which, if it fail of effecting all that it proposes to accomplish, must nevertheless be regarded as praiseworthy; and if successful, as your memorialists humbly trust and believe it will ultimately prove, must yield the greatest blessings, social, political and moral, both to Africa and America. Although not insensible to the wrongs of a much injured and afflicted continent, embracing more than one-fourth of the habitable globe, your memorialists acknowledge that the most forcible appeal addressed to them by the parent Society, is in behalf of the United States; and more especially of this, their native State. The last census disclosed the melancholy truth, that three years ago, Maryland and Virginia together, contained more than 76,000 free people of colour.* To their actual condition and rapid increase, your memorialists beg leave, earnestly to call the attention of the General Assembly. Nearly one moiety of the whole number are inhabitants of this Commonwealth; and their condition is perhaps sufficiently illustrated by the fact, that in Virginia, the most agricultural State in the Union, although not debarred from holding lands, not two hundred out of 37,000, are proprietors of land. Of their actual occupations in this city and elsewhere, your memorialists forbear to speak. They sum up all that they would say in

* The number of persons of this description in the United States was 233,148.

a few words, borrowed from one of the annual reports of the parent Society: "that, placed midway between freedom and slavery, they know neither the incentives of the one, nor the restraints of the other; but are alike injurious by their conduct and example, to all other classes of society."

Rapid as has been the growth of this class of our population, their relative increase exceeds their actual multiplication. Between the years 1800 and 1810, their numbers mounted up from 20,507 to 30,570. During this period, the white population of the Commonwealth received an accession of 32,860, and the slave population of 45,550 only. Between the years 1810 and 1820, the laws annexing the condition of banishment to emancipation, having checked their increase, they grew from 30,570 to 36,889, acquiring an accession of 20 2-3 per cent.; while upon a capital of 551,534, the white population was increased 64,688, or only 11 72-100 per centum; and the slave population upon a stock of 392,518, increased 32,135, or 8 18-100 per cent. only. The progress of the same class, in the adjoining State of Maryland, has been yet more rapid.

Nor need these results occasion any surprise. The spirit of emigration carries the master to distant regions for the advancement of his fortune; and with it, his condition in life. His slaves accompany him, or are sent before as articles of traffick. Not so with the free negro; who, almost every where corrupted and debased, suspected, and, therefore, often persecuted; what can he gain by a change of abode? He succeeds to forsaken and decaying dwellings, and to the barren heritage of worn out fields; or seeks shelter in the adjacent thickets of pine and cedar.

To provide for him a better country, is alike the dictate of humanity towards him, and of policy towards ourselves. While he remains here, no white labourer will seek employment near him: hence it is, that in some of the richest counties east of the Blue Ridge, the white population is stationary, and in many others it is retrograde. Virginia, once the first State in numbers, as she is still in territory, has become the third, and will soon have to descend to the fourth rank. The valuation of the *lands* of New York, exceeds the estimate of all the *lands and slaves* of the most ancient State in the Union.

To provide a country suited to the condition and wants of this class of our free population, was the object of the resolution of a former Legislature. It has been the purpose of all the labours of our parent Society in Washington; which comprehends amongst its members, many of the most distinguished and patriotic citizens, not only of this Commonwealth, but of her sister States. The object which they sought, has been obtained, and a colony of coloured people, some of whom were once inhabitants of the city of Richmond, is now planted and growing at Liberia, on the coast of Africa. Since the meeting of the last General Assembly, a ship has sailed from James River, conveying more than 100 free persons of colour, natives of Virginia, who have gone to seek a home in our young colony, and in a few days another vessel will proceed on the same destination. Feeble, at present, through your memorialists the colony implores the Legislature of Virginia, who contributed to its birth, to nourish its infancy and to rear it to maturity. In return, it promises an asylum to all that intermediate class of population which the laws drive from the bosom of the Commonwealth, without providing for them another home. They offer to reconcile your humanity to your policy, on terms alike just and expedient. They ask the aid of the Com-

monwealth, simply in defraying the expense of their removal to the country which has been provided for them; the expense of their faithful compliance with the legal conditions, on which alone their emancipation is now permitted. Even the criminals of Great Britain, when required by the sentence of a judge to leave the kingdom, are transported at public expense, a distance of 10,000 miles, to New Holland.

All that was predicted by the lukewarm friends, or open enemies of the Virginia resolution, has been contradicted by experience, that infallible test of truth. A country salubrious to the coloured man, is provided in Africa, the land of his forefathers, for his reception. Its coast, though laid waste by the slave trade, and forsaken by its native inhabitants, is not a "sandy barren;" but fruitful in whatever can nourish the body and delight the eye of man. Two harvests crown the labour of the year; and no protracted winter devours their fruits.

The voyage to Liberia is not as long as to Brazil. Its cost to the emigrant passenger does not exceed twenty dollars. This sum to the free negro, is the price of political liberty, of social happiness, of moral and religious improvement. Contrasted with the condition of the first settlers at Jamestown, the African emigrant has superior advantages. Sierra Leone illustrates them all; and in its growth has outstripped all other British colonies.

The establishment of the American colony, will be another means of protecting an injured continent against the horrors of the slave trade; as well by its moral, as its physical influence, by substituting for that ferocious traffick, a legitimate commerce in the peaceful products of African labour; by repelling and punishing, when it shall have acquired strength, all piratical descents upon its own, or the adjacent shores. Nor is it the least of the

recommendations in its favour, that the colony will extend to Africa a knowledge of our language, our laws, our systems of free government, and the blessings of the Christian religion.

It has already repaid the United States for the aid afforded by the general government to its first settlement, by providing a place of reception for captured Africans; and thus reconciled the long neglected duty of that government to repress the African slave trade, with the obvious policy of the southern States, which forbids a further augmentation of their coloured population. It has thus wiped from the statute book, the odious and unjust, as well as extraordinary authority, so long vested by Congress in the several States, to enslave those very captives whom the laws of the United States were designed, and professed to liberate. It offers to this Commonwealth a similar advantage to facilitate partial emancipation, by receiving its subjects. And, while it reconciles the dictates of humanity to the suggestions of policy, it widely enlarges the sphere of both.

Your memorialists will add but one other view of this subject. In reply to the unfounded charge, that the efforts of the Society are prompted by inconsiderate enthusiasm, and their resources inadequate to their object, they assert, that the parent Society never contemplated, by their unassisted and limited means, to do more than remove the first objections, which ignorance or indifference threw in their way. It is the peculiar boast of the United States, as it is the characteristic feature of all their institutions of civil policy, that they have their origin in public opinion, and derive their stability and strength from the public will. Hence a free press, aided by social intercourse and correspondence, are the great instruments of political effect in America. It is on these, and these only, that the American Society have founded all their

hopes of success. Having expended near $ 20,000 of their own funds, in purchasing lands, and planting a colony of free blacks in Africa; having demonstrated the practicability of giving to the Virginia resolution complete effect, they have now arrived at a stage of their labours, where their Auxiliary Societies in the several States may, they trust, confidently appeal to their respective Legislatures for aid in an enterprise, which in some States before, and in others since its commencement, has received the sanction of their approbation.

The annual reports of the parent Society, herewith presented, will demonstrate to what extent that approbation has been expressed by the people, as well as by their representatives, of Maryland, Tennessee, and Georgia, where a direct intercourse was established between the State Governments and the Society at Washington.

Your memorialists will not presume to point out any particular mode in which Legislative aid should be afforded; but they confidently trust, that having obviously taken the lead in this noble enterprise, Virginia will not be the first to abandon her own policy, by denying it the co-operation of her own power and resources. Any aid the Legislature may please to grant, in any mode its wisdom may prescribe, will be gratefully received and faithfully applied; but your memorialists respectfully suggest, that to furnish the emigrants with a few articles of coarse cloathing, with farming utensils, and with such other articles manufactured in the State Penitentiary, as may be adapted to an infant colony, will be of great and immediate utility to the colonists, without imposing a burthen on the treasury. And as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

[In consequence of this memorial, we rejoice to say the Legislature, from various useful articles in the Penitentiary, appropriated the amount of $ 500.]

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ERRATA.

The addition at page 29, in the Treasurer's Abstract, has been rendered incorrect in some copies, by the 4 having been accidentally drawn from its place; it should be $4,579 89.

Proposals for publishing by subscription, under the direction of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, a monthly periodical work, to be entitled the

African Repository and Colonial Journal.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society, have resolved to issue the first number of the African Repository, in March next. Unfortunate and unavoidable circumstances have long prevented its appearance, but we trust that its late publication will occasion no want of encouragement.

The deep and increasing interest which is felt in many parts of this country, on the subject of the efforts to colonize the free people of colour of the United States, on the African coast, has induced the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society to propose the establishment of a periodical work, which shall furnish the public with accurate information concerning the plans and prospects of their Institution—give a minute account of its operations, and of the condition and progress of the colony—communicate any new and interesting intelligence which may be received, relating to the geography, natural history, manners, and customs of Africa; and admit into its pages such essays as may be thought calculated to advance the interests of the Colony, or the cause of African improvement, as well as select passages from authors who have already written on this subject; and important extracts from the reports of such foreign associations as are making exertions to suppress the Slave Trade or relieve the African race.

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II. The price shall be two dollars a year, payable on the delivery of the first number.

III. Those who shall become responsible for six copies, shall receive a seventh gratis.

☞ The first number is now ready for distribution. Orders for it, as well as communications to be inserted, should be directed to R. R. Gurley, Washington City.

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